

FOR PRESIDENT.
JAS. G. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
JOHN A. LOGAN.
OF ILLINOIS.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Democratic Knight who is Pitted Against Blaine—Sketch of an Uninteresting Political Life and a Very Brief Public Career—A Comparatively Young Man.

[From the Presidential Favorites.]

The present Governor of New York State was elected to that high office by the largest majority ever given to any candidate, notwithstanding the fact that so able and pure a man as Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was his opponent.

Mr. Cleveland was born in the town of Essex, State of New Jersey, on the 48th day of March, 1837. He is a descendant of a New England family, which has been in this country two hundred years. The family is noted for its piety and religious zeal, having had for many generations distinguished representatives in the clerical profession. Mr. Cleveland's great-grandfather, Aaron Cleveland, was a Congregational minister of Norwich, Connecticut. He was a strong man, mentally and physically, and a hundred years ago was the author of many radical anti-slavery papers. Richard Cleveland, the father of the subject of this sketch, was educated for the ministry, and was of the Presbyterian faith. He married a Miss Neal, of Baltimore, soon settling as pastor of a church in New Jersey, where Grover was born.

Governor Cleveland's educational facilities and opportunities were rather limited, consisting of a chance to attend the common schools and an academy at Clinton, Oneida county, New York, for a brief period. After leaving the academy he became clerk for a year at one of the eleemosynary institutions of New York city then he returned home, determined to go West to seek his fortune, and in May, 1855, with a companion, started for Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Cleveland says he was attracted to that city because it had his name. On the way there he stopped at Buffalo, to visit an uncle, Mr. Lewis F. Allen, who used his best endeavors to dissuade his nephew from going further. To make his arguments and entreaties effectual he offered Grover a clerkship. As work was what young Cleveland desired he of course wanted to stay, but declined to give positive answer until he had consulted his young friend whom he had promised to accompany to Ohio. The young friend promptly acceded to Mr. Cleveland's staying, saying he ought not to decline the proffered employment. Having determined upon the law as his profession, it was not long before he made arrangements to become a law student in the office of Rogers, Brown & Rogers. In 1859, he was admitted to the bar, passing most creditably a rigid examination. He continued with his preceptors four years, which gave him really eight years of thorough study and legal experience. He was then appointed Assistant District Attorney for the county of Erie, by C. C. Torrance, which position he filled for a period of three years. In 1865, he was nominated by the Democratic County Convention for District Attorney to succeed Mr. Torrance, but was defeated by Hon. Lyman K. Bass.

Mr. Cleveland formed a law partnership with the late I. V. Vanderpool, January 1, 1866, which was continued until 1869. He then became a member of the firm of Lansing, Cleveland & Folsom. In November, 1870, Mr. Cleveland was chosen Sheriff of Erie county; and at the close of that service became a member of the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. This was the strongest and bravest law firm in Western New York, and at once commanded a very lucrative practice. In 1881 Mr. Cleveland was chosen Mayor of Buffalo, but before the expiration of his term was elected Governor of the Empire State. Mr. Cleveland is one of a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters. His widowed mother died at Holland Patent, New York, in the summer of 1882. All the children, except two sons burned at sea, are living.

Governor Cleveland has a vigorous, robust constitution. He possesses a large frame, and inclines to corpulence; has a nervous, sanguine temperament, light complexion and thin brown hair. He is slightly bald, but is what the ladies call "a real good looking man," though none of them have yet captured him for a husband.

John O. New, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, says: "We are going to carry Indiana by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. You may put me on record on that point and the returns will verify what I say."

Mr. Blaine was one of the Secretaries of the first Republican Nominating Convention at Philadelphia in 1856. Chester A. Arthur was a delegate to that Convention.

Business before pleasure. It was business to nominate Blaine and Logan and it will now be a pleasure to elect them.

Jay Gould Forced to Borrow.

A New York Herald's editorial says: Jay Gould seems to be following fast in the footsteps of Villard, and has a leaning toward the same terminal grand collapse. Thursday Gould borrowed \$500,000 sterling, giving as collateral a block of Missouri-Pacific and Western Union. Before he obtained the loan Gould was forced to sign an agreement that as soon as there should be any delay in making good his margins the lender has the right to sell the stocks in the market without further notice. Thus Gould is forced to tie himself up with all kinds of restrictions, just as Villard was when tottering to his fall. Gould however is more unfortunate than Villard, in that he has fallen upon harder times—the failure of Villard and the loss and ruin it caused resulting in a shock to public confidence, which is enormous. Farther shrinkage of values has rendered it impossible for Gould to raise money on Western Union and other stocks, as he might otherwise have done, so it happens that in his efforts to borrow he is forced to seek sterling loans, and as the number of houses that make these is limited, he is obliged to borrow from the identical people with whom Villard did a similar business one year ago.

Crop Reports.

The crop report of the Agricultural Bureau relative to cotton shows that the rains have been excessive, but there is nothing at present to render a fair crop impossible. The next sixty days however, will be awaited with interest, if not anxiety. The general condition is one point lower than the last report, being 86 instead of 87. The area in corn has increased about 10 per cent. The total area will be between 69,000,000 and 70,000,000 acres. A few States report a decrease—Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Louisiana and Minnesota. There is a good degree of uniformity in the increase of southern and central districts. The crop is now generally healthy in color and growing rapidly. The average condition is 96 and has been exceeded but twice in July in 10 years. Winter wheat covers an area of about 27,000,000 acres and unless the thrashing records should prove disappointing, or injury result in the stack, the outcome would exceed 350,000,000 bushels. The condition of barley is good, being 93 against 97 last year. Oats average 93. The average for rye is 97.

Will Love a Day's Pay.

Pending final action on the Appropriation bills for the year 1885, the two Houses on July 1st adopted a resolution extending the appropriations for the various departments on the basis of last year for five days. The five days expired on Saturday last, and the Appropriation bills for this year did not become a law until Monday. Thus one day was left unprovided for, and as a consequence one day's pay will be deducted from each Government employe, members of Congress and Judges of the Supreme Court, down to the scrub women in the departments.

Apprehensions of Cholera.

The New York State Board of Health considers the possibility and facilities for the introduction of cholera into this country too obvious to be disregarded, and a memorandum on preventive measures against the disease has been issued. "The history of former invasions of cholera," says the Board, "warrants the belief that its reappearance here is probable." The leading morning papers print the Board's memorandum. It is stated that the fear of cholera abroad is checking the usual midsummer exodus for Europe on the various steamer lines.

Huntington Speaks.

Mr. Huntington of the Central Pacific Railroad says he has counseled his associates as wiser and for the best interests of all stockholders to pass the dividend at this time, as the company has had a poor half year's business, owing to interruptions from floods; besides calls for money and State-aid-bonds. The prospect for business for the remainder of the year, owing to the rainfall, is very good and will go far toward making up the deficiency of the first half.

Grant's Opinion.

Gen. Grant was seen at Long Branch Thursday. He thought Cleveland was the strongest man the Democrats could nominate. His record as Governor was exceptionally good. The General declined to express any opinion as to his future course in the canvass.

Dana to Reveal a Secret.

C. A. Dana, editor of the Sun, has agreed to prepare a paper to be read before the First Regiment of Union Veterans at Boston, which will contain the secret history of Dana's visit to Gen. Sheridan during the last campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.

BUTLER ON THE PLATFORM.

He Ridicules It in His Finest Satirical Vein.

Following is General Butler's speech in the Chicago Convention on the Democratic platform: General Butler said that most things in the platform he agreed to. Some things ought to be added, and one thing especially ought to be changed that he would submit to the better judgment of the convention. When taxing the people the tax should be taken where it would hurt them least. Was that not a reasonable demand? Did they think they could get along without that? He thought not. He objected to the tariff plank in the platform of the committee, because it took the committee thirty-six hours to frame it, and if it took these able gentlemen so long to frame and get it in form, there must be some reason for that. If they could not find out in thirty-six hours what they wanted, how were his laboring men to find out what it meant? There was a radical difference between the committee and himself. The very able Chairman of the committee, Mr. Morrison, thought there should be no such thing (or could be no such thing) as protection to American labor by taxation. He (Butler) believed that there should be such protection, such fostering, such christening. Morrison could not yield his convictions and he (Butler) could not yield his, and therefore the committee had to spend all that time to say something that may mean something one way and another thing another way. [Laughter.] He asked the delegates to read that tariff plank and see if they could find out exactly what it did mean. It did not mean protection. If it did Colonel Morrison was too honest a man to bring it here, and yet it was so twisted that it might mean protection. [Laughter.] The Democracy had in its platform in 1880 a plank for a tariff for revenue only, and it broke the back of the most gallant soldier in the country. [Laughter.] Now they have a plank for a public purpose exclusively. Where was the difference? Exclusively meant only and only meant exclusively. [Laughter.] Posing to the currency question, he said he affirmed the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, that the Government alone could issue money, and he would rather be wrong with Jackson than right with the committee. [Laughter.] He represented many Greenback men; good and true Greenback men, like Allan G. Thurman [laughter], and these men were willing to come to the Democracy to root out corruption and wrong out of the Government if the Democracy would have them. But how were they received? With a plank in the platform, "We are in favor of honest money," as if the Greenbackers were not. Who was not in favor of honest labor? If there is such a man here let him be pointed out. [Laughter.] As to civil service reform, he ventured to say there was not a man in the Convention in favor of it unless he was a schoolmaster. [Laughter.] Senator Pendleton had been the author of the original Civil Service law and he had never been heard of since. [Laughter.] George Washington himself could not have passed a civil service examination for a \$1,200 clerkship. His earliest education had been neglected, and in his will, written by his own hand, he spelled clothes "cloathes." For himself he wanted frequent changes in office in order to counteract the great tendency to have a life office. If office was a good thing, then he wanted all the people to have a chance at it, and if it was a bad thing, then it was too hard to put on to a fellow for his whole life. [Laughter.] At the conclusion he said if this Convention told the workmen and women of the country that they were to be, he would not say protected, but fostered, the Democracy would sweep the country, otherwise they would remain in their workshops and the Democracy would be again defeated. Theoretically he was a free trader, but practically, when \$200,000,000 of revenue had been raised on imports, there could be no imports. There could be no such thing as free trade, and so long as some industry must be fostered, American men should be taken care of. ["Applause."] He would call for a vote by States on his substitute. He asked the Clerk to read his reports. The Clerk commenced by enunciating very clearly and distinctly, "General Butler's Platform," which caused a general laugh. Messrs. Morrison and Waterson replied to General Butler's arguments. The vote was then taken by States, and Butler's substitute was rejected—ayes, 97%, noes, 714%. The platform was then adopted.

Hopes For North Carolina.

A New York Tribune's Raleigh special speaks encouragingly of North Carolina as a Republican State. Republican organization, which has latterly gone by default, has been renewed, and the cheering news comes from all parts of the State. North Carolina will be treated in this campaign by the National Committee in like manner as New York and Ohio. This fact greatly encourages the liberal Democrats and Republicans, who are acting together against the Bourbons.

The Wool Tariff.

General Faulkner of New York told the Democrats that in New York State alone there were 275,000 people engaged in wool-growing, and there are an equal number in Ohio similarly employed, but the committee did not think it consistent with Democratic policy to encourage the hopes of the wool-growers for an increase of the duty on wool.

Ill-Feeling Among the Democrats.

Mr. Thompson, the Republican candidate for Elector in Oregon, says: "I came through Chicago on my way to New York. I must say I never saw so much ill-feeling or heard such bitter epithets, though I have attended a great many conventors. It seems to me the result must be the disruption of the Democratic party."

A SEVEN MONTHS' FARCE.

[Salt Lake Chronicle.]

The first session of the Forty-Eighth Congress has closed up the record of its seven months' farce. It would be difficult to match it for inactivity and imbecility with any preceding session of the House. Nearly all of the first month of precious time was spent in wrangling over the Speakership and then over the selection of committees. The largest faction of the controlling majority, ignoring the pressing business of the country, expended time and energy in engineering into the House a theory of free trade, directly at war with the material interest of the nation, and opposed to the opinions and principles of nine-tenths of the intelligent business men and workers of the nation. To tinker the tariff and howl over the surplus funds in the nation's treasury, was the business of the hour, and for recreation, investigating committees were organized and furnished with drag nets and extra allowances for themselves, their spies and informers. Morrison, that persistent fisher for a Presidential nomination, was set at work on a horizontal basis, to originate and bring forth a "tariff for revenue" or a "revenue tariff only," which on the presumption that it might carry in the House by a bare majority would, it was well known, be certainly killed in the Senate. Six weeks of mis-spent time sufficed to divide the Democratic majority into two hostile camps, more unrelenting in their hatred of each other than were the rival Democratic and Republican parties. Morrison's pet was strangled by Democratic votes, and the quarrel then inaugurated will culminate in a Kilkenny fight already commenced in Chicago.

The bubble of promise was floated before the admiring eyes of the people in the early days of the session by the introduction in the Senate and House of 3,498 bills and joint resolutions; the bubble bursts in the actual passing of a total of 170 bills and joint resolutions. What a lame and impotent conclusion! Legislation for Utah fell to the ground between the rival politicians and needy lawyers composing a large portion of our national legislators. Puritan triumphs, bread and butter victories and personal considerations carried the day. Blatant malfeasance and bigamists are left to organize hostile communities upon American soil and to trample under foot the Constitution and the laws with impunity. As Nero fiddled while Rome burned, so history repeats itself and modern demagogues flourish their cornstalk fiddles and call on the nation to pay the bills.

The Bowdoin College has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Blaine.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of scrofula about you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the only remedy. It has cured numerous cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS SORES.

"At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Physicians told us that a powerful alternative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results. Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

How About Summer Clothing?

This is the month to buy and

NATHAN'S Clothing Emporium

THE PLACE TO BUY.

My Spring and Summer Stock is Now In.

EVERYBODY KNOWS WHO HAS TRIED me, and these who have not should call at once and be convinced that I sell better goods for less money than any other house in town. I have the largest stock and latest styles in

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Men's, Youth's, Boys', and Children's

SUITS, OVERCOATS, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS, ETC., ETC.

I have the Largest Assortment, Greatest Variety and Lowest Prices.

JOHN M. NATHAN, Virginia St., Reno.

FOR THE BEST

BEEF MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, SAUSAGE etc., go to HENRY RHUE'S MARKET. Two doors East of the Masonic Building, on Commercial Row, Reno.

By strict attention to business and fair treatment, Mr. Rhue will endeavor to merit his share of patronage. Meals delivered free of charge. dec31

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE READING PUBLIC

EVERY

FARMER, MINER AND

MERCHANT

In the State of Nevada should have the

WEEKLY

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

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CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER IN THE STATE

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Impartial in Tone, and Essentially a Family and Business Paper.

THE Publisher trusts it will reflect in a modest way, and, as far as its patronage will warrant, some of the best features of modern journalism. It works for the true interests of the busy State and Town in which it is published—seeks the moral, intellectual and industrial welfare of the people, and hopes to honestly inform and pleasantly amuse its readers.

Address all orders

C. C. POWNING, RENO, WASHOE CO., NEV.

The Comedy Event of the Season

NEVADA THEATER.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Tuesday, July 15th.

WHITELEY'S HIDDEN HAND COMPANY.

Supporting the charming vocalist and comedienne

FANNIE FRANCIS

In her celebrated dual role Archie, the Newsboy and Capitola, in the only correct dramatization of the famous story, entitled the

HIDDEN HAND!

Presented with elaborate scenery specially prepared for this great day.

The only company having the endorsement of the Authorities Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, and introducing the

Virginia Cabin Singers—The Grand Realistic Cotton Picking Scene.

ADMISSION.....\$1.00

No extra charge for Reserved Seats now on sale at Jamison's Dry Goods Store.

RENO MARBLE WORKS,

W. E. LINDSEY, Proprietor.

Virginia Street, below Second.

Grave Stones and Monuments.

Nothing but the best Italian marble used. Best native granite used for bases. jy31

GOEGGEL'S ADVERTISEMENT.

W. M. GOEGGEL

Manufacturing Jeweler and Watchmaker.

Large and Rich Assortment of Jewelry Diamonds and Watches.

Goods marked in plain figures and guaranteed.

50 CTS. A WEEK.

All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines inserted in this column for 50 Cents per week.

Private School.

Mrs. M. S. Doten wishes to inform the public that she will open a private school for children of all ages in the Old School Building on Monday, July 7th, for a term of six weeks; charges 50 cents per week. Reduction made where there are more than one from same family. ju4-1w

Lost.

A young lady's light gaiter shoe was lost on the street Wednesday, somewhere between Mrs. Hoff's, and Tolman's residence on the south side of the river. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with H. L. W. Knox. ju4-1w

Piano for Rent.

A fine Weber piano for rental \$6 per month. Enquire at Journal office.

House for Sale.

A house and lot on Second street is offered for sale cheap for cash. House has six rooms; lot 70x150. Good location and comfortable home. Enquire at Journal office.

For Rent.

A good, comfortable house, with lawn &c., for rent. Also extras for the Lion Horse Rake for sale. Enquire of D. F. Hunter, 4th street Reno, Nev. ju4

Ice! Ice!

The Reno Ice Company is now prepared to furnish ice to families or business houses in any quantity desired. Orders left at Lead-better's store on Commercial Row will be promptly filled. G. W. WILSON, Manager. My-29-11

The Place.

To be sure you get your money's worth and the best in market, patronize LEAD-BETTER. Honey Lakes apples, new cider, fresh and salt water fish, and a full line of choice Groceries and Vegetables always on hand and sold at bottom prices.

Sure Cure for Cancers.

I have discovered a sure cure for Cancers, Ulcers and Fester, the form of a plaster, which I guarantee will cure the worst kind. No extra pain with its use. No cure no pay. MRS. SALVADORE LAGARMASINO, 821-Oct61. Near Steamboat Springs, Nev.

Night Watchman.

George W. Merriam, the regular and fully empowered Night Watchman of Reno, is prepared to watch business houses and private residences, etc., and wake parties in the morning. Best of patronage may be seen from the JOURNAL of Dec. 23, 1882. dec31

L. D. FOLSOM. D. S. GALLATIN

GALLATIN & FOLSOM,

MASONIC BUILDING, RENO, NEVADA. Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in

HARDWARE.

Agricultural Implements,

Iron, Steel, Coal, Lime,

Hair, Cement, Plaster.

Barb Wire Fence,

Rope, Sacks, Twine,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, PAINTS

OILS, GLASS, ETC., ETC.

—Headquarters for—

GROCERIES,

Wines, Liquors,

Tobacco, Cigars,

Provisions, Flour,

Feed, Grain.

Queen's and Glassware

Field and Garden Seeds, Etc.

Our stock of goods is fresh and complete throughout, and we buy for cash and sell on commission

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, WOOL, HIDES, FELTS, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Ranchers, mechanics and laborers please give us a call. We will use our best efforts to obtain and hold your trade. Respectfully, MR. GALLATIN & FOLSOM

SAMPLE ROOMS.

"NARROW GAUGE" E.

Virginia St., Reno.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Come and See Me

MORRIS LASH.

M. T. BARNETT.

Dealer in

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

FRESH FRUIT,

VEGETABLES, POULTRY, APPLES, TROUT

Virginia Street, Reno Nevada mr2511

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Adopted by the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

The Republicans of the United States, in national convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration, by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent, the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The Republican party has gained its strength by a quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for freedom and equality of all men for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens, for the elevation of labor, for an honest currency, for purity in legislation and for integrity and accountability in all the departments of the Government, and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished success in war and peace has endeared him to the hearts of the American people. In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity. We believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good Government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and the comfort and independence of the people, the taxpayers, without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep

serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for the readjustment of the duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenue for the Government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the irregularities of the tariff and reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country. The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs. The policy which seeks peace can trade with all Powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce.

It is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church, and that the laws so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities, if possible, and by the military, if need be.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of States. The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all the commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard, which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulations of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the general Government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce.

The principle of the public regulation of railroad corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriations from the national revenue where the same is needed.

We believe that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the

settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with the acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintaining of a free ballot, honest count and correct returns. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democratic party in the Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of our free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence.

South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen of whatever race and color the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of his civil and political rights.

Appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from bona fide citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to provide suitable pension for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the Arruons of Pensions Act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike and their pensions begin within the date of disability or discharge and not with the date of the application.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF the State of Nevada in and for the County of Washoe. In the matter of the estate and the last will and testament of M. O. Lake, deceased. Notice is hereby given for hearing application for proving will &c. Pursuant to an order of said Court made on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1884, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1884, at 10 A. M. of said day, and the Court Room of said Court at the Court House in the town of Reno, in County of Washoe and State of Nevada, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said M. O. Lake, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jane Lake for the issuance to Charles T. Bender of letters testamentary upon the said last will and testament of said deceased, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court at Reno, June 30th, A. D. 1884.

R. S. OSBURN, Clerk.

By W. L. KNOX, Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT CARSON CITY, NEV., July 7th, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge of the 7th Judicial District, Nev., and in his absence before the Clerk of said Court, at Reno, Nevada, on the 9th day of August, 1884, viz: James D. Betts, Homestead application No. 412 for the S 1/2 S W 1/4, and W 1/2 S E 1/4, Sec 25, T 37 N., R 15 E M. D. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Fred A. Lawtell, John H. Polly, Luther G. Clark and George Chase, all of Buffalo Meadows, Nev. P. O. address Buffalo Meadows, Nev.

C. A. WITHERELL, Register.

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Hardware,

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Agricultural Implements,

WINES and LIQUORS

OF ALL KINDS.

TIME TABLE.

V. & T. R. R.

TIME TABLE.

TAKING EFFECT

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16.

Trains From Virginia to Carson and Reno.

STATIONS.	San Francisco Express.	Local Passenger	Local Passenger
Virginia.....	Departs—8:00 P. M.	Departs—8:00 A. M.	Departs—3:30 P. M.
Gold Hill.....	Departs—8:11 P. M.	Departs—8:10 A. M.	Departs—3:42 P. M.
Mound House.....	Arrives—8:40 P. M.	Arrives—8:40 A. M.	Arrives—4:15 P. M.
Carson.....	Arrives—8:47 P. M.	Arrives—8:50 A. M.	Arrives—4:25 P. M.
Reno.....	Arrives—4:20 P. M.	Arrives—9:30 A. M.	Arrives—5:05 P. M.
Departs—4:30 P. M.	Departs—10:00 A. M.	Departs—5:30 P. M.	
Arrives—4:45 P. M.	Arrives—12:00 P. M.	Arrives—7:15 P. M.	

Trains From Reno to Carson and Virginia.

STATIONS.	San Francisco Express.	Local Passenger	Local Passenger
Reno.....	7:10 A. M.	8:50 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Carson.....	Arrives—8:25 A. M.	Arrives—10:05 A. M.	Arrives—4:15 P. M.
Departs—8:35 A. M.	Departs—11:30 A. M.	Departs—5:15 P. M.	
Arrives—Mound House.....	Arrives—10:00 A. M.	Arrives—1:15 P. M.	Arrives—7:00 P. M.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

TIME TABLE

TAKING EFFECT

MONDAY, APRIL 14, '84.

STATIONS.	Bodie and Bishop Creek Express.	San Francisco and Virginia Express.
Mound House.....	9:20 A. M.	9:20 P. M.
Oxton.....	9:50 "	2:45 "
Hilton.....	"	"
Fort Churchill.....	"	"
Washout.....	11:25 "	12:35 "
Waubesa.....	12:15 "	12:15 "
Clearer.....	"	"
Mason.....	"	"
Elko Vista.....	1:55 "	10:47 A. M.
Schurz.....	"	"
Hills.....	"	"
Bawthorne.....	3:40 "	8:55 "
Stanfield.....	4:00 "	9:05 "
Knicker.....	5:15 "	7:10 "
Luning.....	"	"
New Boston.....	"	9:25 "
Soda Springs.....	6:20 "	6:05 "
Rhodes.....	7:25 "	5:05 "
Belleville.....	"	"
Function.....	7:35 "	4:55 "
Candelaria.....	8:00 "	4:20 "
Section 15.....	"	"
Bassett.....	"	"
Suzanne.....	"	"
Queen.....	"	"
Benton.....	12:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
Hammill.....	"	"
Section 21.....	"	"
Bishop Creek.....	2:00 "	6:30 "

Passenger trains are run daily and make close connection at Mound House with trains of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad for Virginia City and Reno, and with the Central Pacific Railroad at Reno, via the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, for all points East and West.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Sup't.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Sup't.

D. A. BENDER, Gen'l Freight and Passenger ent.

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Connects at Cedarville with stages for Alturas, and at Alturas with stages for Lakeview, Oregon, and at Lakeview with stages for Chewaucan, Silver Lake, Summer Lake, Abbot Lake, Prineville, and the Dalles, also with stages for Drew's Valley, Linkville, Sprague River and Ashland.

Particular attention paid to express packages on the regular line and to Alturas.

Stages leave Reno daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. Schedule time each way 36 hours.

T. E. HYMER, S. O. Agent Reno.

ap134t

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Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the very

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C. C. POWNING,

RENO, WASHOE CO., NEV.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT RENO

in the State of Nevada, at the close of business June 20th, 1884.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts.....	\$244,509 14
Overdrafts.....	10,065 03
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	40,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand.....	1,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	10,493 25
Due from approved reserve agents.....	2,539 44
Due from other National Banks.....	1,830 71
Due from State banks and bankers.....	1,833 89
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	15,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	4,056 02
Premiums paid.....	3,425 00
Checks and other cash items.....	1,235 00
Specie.....	40,356 88
Legal tender notes.....	307 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5-0-0 of circulation).....	1,800 00
Total.....	\$395,548 50

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 75,000 00
Surplus fund.....	20,000 00
Undivided profits.....	14,702 42
National Bank notes outstanding.....	35,340 00
Dividends unpaid.....	"
Individual deposits subject to check.....	140,018 81
Demand certificates of deposit.....	31,708 03
Certified checks.....	1,342 00
Due to other National Banks.....	1,834 39
Due to State Banks and bankers.....	41,341 56
Total.....	\$395,548 50

STATE OF NEVADA,

COUNTY OF WASHOE.

I, C. T. BENDER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. BENDER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1884.

H. L. FISH, Notary Public.

Connect-Attest:

A. H. MANNING, } Directors.

O. T. BENDER, }

NOTICE OF SALE.

IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT Court, in and for the County of Washoe, State of Nevada.

In the matter of the estate and Guardianship of Almetti J. Looney and Lewis O. Looney, Minors—"Notice of sale of certain interests in real property"—Notice is hereby given that Jerry Schooling, Guardian of the estate of said Minors within the State of Nevada, will from and after the 25th day of July, 1884, offer at private sale for cash in hand the interest of the following described real property, to-wit: Lots 14 and 15, in Block P, with improvements thereon; lot 1, in Block V; lot 20, in Block G, also ground and house thereon, South of the Central Pacific Railroad and West of the ravine running southerly and northerly through the town of Reno; said house and ground being in the western part of said town; also lots 13 and 14 in Block N; and last mentioned and described lots being subject to a bond for a deed in favor of Maria Estes, all of which said property is situate in said town of Reno. That the interest of each of said Minors in said real property is one thirty-sixth of an undivided one-half of the whole of said property. That said property will be offered for sale from and after said day until the same is sold. The above mentioned offer to sell the interests of said Minors in said property is in obedience to an order made by said Court on the 3d day of May, 1884.

JERRY SCHOOLING, Guardian of said Minors.

Dated this July 2d, 1884.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Robert L. Bunzel and J. B. Rafferty, and doing business in Reno, Nevada, as blacksmiths and wagon makers under the firm name of "Bunzel & Rafferty," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and owing said copartnership is to be paid to said J. B. Rafferty, and the said J. B. Rafferty assumes, and will pay, all indebtedness owing by the said firm.

J. B. RAFFERTY,

R. L. BUNZEL,

Reno, Nevada, June 23d, 1884.